

GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY

Amin: Revenue official.

Arazi: Measured area.

Atthavisi: A district containing 28 *mahals* such as Surat Atthavisi (Navsari District).

Autbandhi: A land tenure in which land-tax is levied on the basis of ploughs and bullocks used and not on the extent of area cultivated.

Babtis: A part of the produce of fields paid to skilled men of the village.

Bafta: *Calico*; plain and colorful manufactured in Gujarat.

Bagayat: Garden land/irrigated land.

Bajra/Bajri: Species of millets.

Bakshi: Mughal paymaster.

Balda: Environs of the town.

Bania/Vania: Merchant/ in some areas also refers to moneychanger or banker; a caste traditionally engaged in the above activities.

Baharkhalee: Alienated land.

Batai: Division of the crop between the cultivator and the landlord or the government the payments for which may be in kind or cash.

Bhagdar: Sharer or partner.

Bhagdari: System under which the *bhagdars* were collectively responsible for the revenue.

Bhumihar: Landholding caste.

Bigha: A land measure.

Bighoti/Beegotee: Assessment of revenue in cash at a fixed rate per *bigha*.

Biswa: 1/20th part of *bigha*.

Chauth: The claim to one-quarter of the government's share of the revenue.

Chaudhari: A village headman.

Dangar: Paddy/ rice.

Desai: Principal revenue officer of a district.

Deshmukh: Head of an armed elite family in control of a *pargana*.

Diwan: Chief financial minister of a state or province.

Faujdar: In charge of law and order in an administrative division.

Giras: Maintenance given to cadets by chief of State.

Garasias: The holder of *Giras* land.

Hali: Farm labour/ bonded farm labourers.

Halpatti: Plough-tax.

Holabandi: Revenue taken on number of *hal*/plough.

Hundi: Indigenenous bill of exchange/a cheque, payable at sight in a specified time in a distant city.

Ijara: A privilege or an income of variable amount sold for a fixed sum; monopoly; farming of revenue.

Ijaradar: Farmer of any item of public revenue/a contractor.

Inam: Hereditary grant for special services/ merit.

Iqta/Iqtadar: Revenue free land.

Jagir: A grant for the maintenance of troops.

Jagirdar: Holder of a *jagir*.

Jajmani: System of prescribed rights and obligations between specific families in a village.

Jamabandi: Annual settlement of the amount of revenue assessed upon an estate, village or district.

Jirayat: Dry cropland.

Jarif: Survey.

Juwar: Species of millet.

Kamavisdar: A Revenue collector of a *mahal*.

Kanbi: Caste of cultivators in Gujarat.

Kathi: Name of a clan in Kathiawar.

Khandsari: Coarse sugar.

Kharif: The autumn harvest.

Khatavahi: Ledger.

Kumbha: A land measure equal to 2 ½ *bighas*.

Kos: A measure of distance usually about two and one half miles.

Mahajan: Either a council of business leaders or chief of the business community/ also a merchant/ banker.

Mahal: Estate, a group of lands regarded as unit for land Revenue purposes.

Mahalkari: System of land Revenue assessment in which the unit of assessment is a *mahal*, not an individual holding.

Majumdar: A public officer; it was his province to inscribe all writs and deeds and to write all accounts of receipts and disbursements.

Mamlatdar: Native Revenue Official in charge of a taluka or division of a district.

Manotee: A premium or bonus to a moneylender above the banks of the stipulated interest.

Matadar: A Village headman.

Maund: Measure of weight.

Mauza: Revenue term for a village.

Mevasi: A turbulent class of people residing on the banks of the river Mahi.

Miras: Hereditary rights in agricultural land.

Mirasdar: Holder of miras lands or cultivator with hereditary rights to the land.

Mulukgiri: Collecting tribute through the military forces from the smaller states.

Narwa: The right of land holding on the land, which had a permanent settlement.

Narwadar: Member of joint proprietary system.

Pargana: District/tract of country comprising many villages/sub-division of a *sarkar*.

Pasaita: Land given in lieu of service to a village.

Patel: Village headman.

Peshwa: The head of the central government records keepers and the head of the Maratha polity.

Raiyat: Landholder paying revenue to zamindars or directly to the government.

Ryotwari: System of revenue settlement directly with the individual landholder.

Rajput: Caste claiming royal descent.

Rani: Forest tract.

Rasti: Plain and fertile tract.

Sahukar: Indigenous banker and moneylender.

Salami: Nominal rent.

Sardeshmukh: A high position of authority over a group of *Deshmukhi*.

Sardeshmukhi: The claim to one tenth of the government's share of the revenue.

Sarkar: A Mughal administrative division, smaller than a *subah*. It usually composed of several *parganas*; also, a general term meaning government.

Shahar: A large town/city.

Shroff: Indigenous banker, moneylender or moneychanger.

Subah: A province/A large Mughal administrative unit comprising of several *parganas*.

Taqavi/Tagavi: Loans to agriculturist to meet agricultural expenses.

Tahsildar: Revenue official in charge of a *tahsil*.

Talpat: Land bearing full revenue assessment.

Talati: A village officer whose duty was to weight and divide the products of the village between the cultivator and the government.

Taluka: A collection of villages formed into an estate/sub- division of a district.

Tappa: Small state or a group of villages.

Vero: A tax.

Vahivatadar: Officer in charge of a city/*mahal*.

Wanta: Land assigned to *Garasia* Rajputs at nominal rent.

Watandar: Village office-holder/administrator.

Wazifa: A pension; stipend.

Zamindar: Hereditary landholder.